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INTRODUCTORY TO

The German Series.

BY GEORGE F. COMFORT, A.M.

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INTRODUCTORY TO

THE GERMAN SERIES.

By GEORGE F. COMFORT, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND ÆSTHETICS, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, N. Y.;
AUTHOR OF "A GERMAN SERIES."

NEW YORK:
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INTRODUCTION TO THE GERMAN PRIMER.

THE "*German Primer*" is intended to meet the wants of very young pupils, who now, in many parts of the country, are beginning the study of the German language at too early an age to follow a formal method of instruction, such as is pursued in the *First Book in German.*

The plan of the *Primer* presupposes the presence of the living teacher with the pupil. No rules for pronunciation, grammatical forms, or construction are given; but all the words and sentences are presented in concrete form, without analysis or elucidation. As to the method of using the *Primer*, the author recommends that the lesson should be read aloud to the class by the teacher, who will then give such explanations as he may deem appropriate to the particular class of pupils under instruction. The reading of the lesson by the teacher may then be repeated, until the pupils shall catch the accurate pronunciation of the words and the cadence and intonation of the sentences. The members of the class may then, either singly or in concert, repeat the sentences after the teacher. It would be well also to have the pupils commit to memory and recite in the class the substance or the very words of the lessons.

As a further aid to the pupil in studying the lessons between the times of recitation, interlinear translations are given through the entire *Primer.* In nearly all cases the German order of the words is preserved in the English translation, thus keeping forcibly before the mind of the pupil the difference in the structure of the two languages. The teacher may add a translation into free and elegant English of the

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substance of the sentences where there is a marked difference between the English and the German idiom; or, the pupils may be required to furnish such translation.

Aid is also given to the student in apprehending the subject and substance of the lessons by means of the illustrations which are inserted copiously throughout the greater portion of the *Primer*.

A number of short tales, anecdotes, and proverbs are also introduced, which are taken from the most popular primers and children's books that are published in Germany.

The German script is abundantly illustrated in the latter part of the *Primer*, by exercises which consist mostly of proper names of persons and places, and of sentences which are generally taken from the preceding lessons.

It is recommended to the teacher to give the class from time to time additional words, sentences, anecdotes, stories, or proverbs. These may be given orally, or they may be placed upon the blackboard and explained after the same manner as the lessons in this *Primer*. These lessons may, indeed, serve rather as models of exercises, which the skillful teacher will vary and extend as much as he may find advantageous to the particular class under instruction, before placing the class under the more formal method which is followed in the *First Book in German*.

It may be also recommended to even older classes of students, who are beginning the study of the German language, to spend a limited time at the outset in the exercises that are given in this *Primer*. It will be found that the student will ultimately make more rapid progress in this way than by beginning at the very first with a methodical study of the language.

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LESSON I.

THE ALPHABET.

	A a A a	Der Af=fe Der Af-fe The Ape.
	B b B b	Die Bie=ne Die Bie-ne The Bee.
	C c C c	Die Ce=der Die Ce-der The Cedar.
	D d D d	Der Dieb Der Dieb The Thief.
	E e E e	Der En=gel Der En-gel The Angel.
	F f F f	Die Flie=ge Die Flie-ge The Fly.

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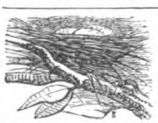
	Gg Gg	Das Glas Das Glas The Glass.
	Hh Hh	Der Hut Der Hut The Hat.
	Ii Ii	Der I=gel Der I-gel The Hedgehog.
	Jj Jj	Das Joch Das Joch The Yoke.
	Kk Kk	Die Ka=tze Die Ka-tze The Cat.
	Ll Ll	Der Lö=we Der Lö-we The Lion.
	Mm Mm	Der Mann Der Mann The Man.
	Nn Nn	Das Nest Das Nest The Nest.
	Oo Oo	Der Ochs Der Ochs. The Ox.

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	Pp Pp	Das Pferd Das Pferd The Horse.
	Qq Qq	Die Quit=te Die Quit-te The Quince.
	Rr Rr	Die Ro=ſe Die Ro-se The Rose.
	Sſs Ss	Die Son=ne Die Son-ne The Sun.
	Tt Tt	Die Tau=be Die Tau-be The Dove.
	Uu Uu	Der U=hu Der U-hu The Owl.
	Vv Vv	Der Vo=gel Der Vo-gel The Bird.
	Ww Ww	Der Wolf Der Wolf The Wolf.

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	Xx Xx	Die Axt Die Axt The Ax.
	Yy Yy	Die Yacht Die Yacht The Yacht.
	Zz Zz	Das Ze=bra Das Ze-bra The Zebra.

The German Alphabet has the same number of letters as the English—that is, twenty-six:

German Letters.	*Roman Letters.*	*Names of the Letters.*	*Examples of the Letters.*
Aa	A a	Ah	der Af=fe
Bb	B b	Bay	die Bie=ne
Cc	C c	Tsay	die Ce=der
Dd	D d	Day	der Dieb
Ee	E e	Ay	der En=gel
Ff	F f	Eff	die Flie=ge
Gg	G g	Gay	das Glas
Hh	H h	Hah	der Hut
Ii	I i	Ee	der I=gel
Jj	J j	Jot	das Joch
Kk	K k	Kah	die Ka=tze
Ll	L l	Ell	der Lö=we

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German Letters.	*Roman Letters.*	*Names.*	*Examples.*
M m	M m	Emm	der Mann
N n	N n	Enn	das Neſt
O o	O o	Oh	der Ochs
P p	P p	Pay	das Pferd
Q q	Q q	Koo	die Quit=te
R r	R r	Err	die Ro=ſe
S s	S s	Ess	die Son=ne
T t	T t	Tay	die Tau=be
U u	U u	Oo	der U=hu
V v	V v	Fow	der Vo=gel
W w	W w	Vay	der Wolf
X x	X x	Eeks	die Art
Y y	Y y	Ipseelon	die Yacht
Z z	Z z	Tset	das Ze=bra

LESSON II.

Der Hund und der Lö=we

Der Hund und der Lö-we

The dog and the lion.

Die Kuh und die En=te

Die Kuh und die En-te

The cow and the duck.

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Der Mann und die Frau

Der	Mann	und	die	Frau
The	man	and	the	woman.

Der Kna-be und der Hund

Der	Kna-be	und	der	Hund
The	boy	and	the	dog.

Der Hut und die Mü-tze

Der	Hut	und	die	Mü-tze
The	hat	and	the	cap.

Die Ka-tze und die Rat-te

Die	Ka-tze	und	die	Rat-te
The	cat	and	the	rat.

Der Arm und die Hand

Der	Arm	und	die	Hand
The	arm	and	the	hand.

Die Hen-ne und das Ei

Die	Hen-ne	und	das	Ei
The	hen	and	the	egg.

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Der Fiſch und das Boot

Der	Fisch	und	das	Boot
The	fish	and	the	boat.

Der Stuhl und das Feu-er

Der	Stuhl	und	das	Feu-er
The	chair	and	the	fire.

THE ARTICLE.

For the English *the*, some German nouns have **der** before them, others have **die**, and others **das**, as:

1) Nouns already given, with **der** for *the:*

der Mann	the man	der Af-fe	the ape
der Kna-be	the boy	der U-hu	the owl
der Hund	the dog	der Hut	the hat
der Lö-we	the lion	der Arm	the arm
der Ochs	the ox	der Stuhl	the chair.

2) Nouns already given, with **die** for *the:*

die Frau	the woman	die En-te	the duck
die Hen-ne	the hen	die Ci-tro-ne	the lemon
die Kuh	the cow	die Mü-tze	the cap
die Ka-tze	the cat	die Hand	the hand.

3) Nouns already given, with **das** for *the:*

das Pferd	the horse	das Glas	the glass
das Neſt	the nest	das Boot	the boat
das Ei	the egg	das Feu-er	the fire.

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LESSON III.

Hier iſt ein Mann und ein Wa=gen.
Here is a man and a wagon.
Der Wa=gen hat vier Rä=der.
The wagon has four wheels.

Wo iſt der klei=ne Hund?
Where is the small dog?
Der klei=ne Hund iſt hier.
The small dog is here.

Was hat der Kna=be?
What has the boy?
Der Kna=be hat ei=nen Brief.
The boy has a letter.

Hier iſt ei=ne ſchö=ne Ro=ſe.
Here is a beautiful rose.
Die Ro=ſe iſt roth.
The rose is red.

Hier iſt der Arm ei=nes Man=nes.
Here is the arm of a man.
Der Arm des Man=nes iſt ſtark.
The arm of the man is strong.

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Hat der Mann ei=nen Hut?
Has the man a hat?
Ja, der Mann hat ei=nen Hut.
Yes, the man has a hat.

Hier iſt ein gro=ßes Rad.
Here is a large wheel.
Der Wa=gen hat vier Rä=der.
The wagon has four wheels.

NEW WORDS.

der Brief	the letter		wo?	where?
der Arm	the arm		hier	here
der Dra=che	the kite		was?	what?
der Fiſch	the fish		ja	yes
(die Fi=ſche	the fishes)		nicht	not
der Kopf	the head		ein	one
der Mund	the mouth		zwei	two
die Na=ſe	the nose		drei	three
(die Na=ſen	the noses)		vier	four
das Au=ge	the eye		iſt	is
(die Au=gen	the eyes)		hat	has
das Haus	the house		roth	red
das Kinn	the chin		ſchwarz	black
das Ohr	the ear		weiß	white
(die Oh=ren	the ears)		ſtark	strong
das Rad	the wheel		klein	small
(die Rä=der	the wheels)		groß	large.

Remark. — Where more than one object is spoken of, the article *the* is translated by **die**, as:

der Fiſch	the fish	**die** Na=ſe	the nose	**das** Ohr	the ear
die Fi=ſche	the fishes	**die** Na=ſen	the noses	**die** Oh=ren	the ears.

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LESSON IV.

der Kä=fig	das Kind	der Kä=se	das Heu
the cage	the child	the cheese	the hay

Iſt der Vo=gel in dem Kä=fig?
Is the bird in the cage?

Nein, der Vo=gel iſt nicht in dem Kä=fig.
No, the bird is not in the cage.

Das Kind ſitzt auf dem Bo=den.
The child is sitting on the floor.

der Kna=be	das Mäd=chen	der Hahn	die Müh=le
the boy	the girl	the cock	the mill

Der Kna=be hat ein Buch. Zwei Kna=ben.
The boy has a book. Two boys.

Das Mäd=chen ſpielt. Zwei Mäd=chen.
The girl is playing. Two girls.

Die=ſe Müh=le iſt ei=ne Wind=müh=le.
This mill is a windmill.

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zwei Män-ner — two men
die Fauſt — the fist
das Zelt — the tent
die Har-fe — the harp

Ein Mann, zwei Män-ner, drei Män-ner.
One man, two men, three men.

Die Hand, der Daum, der Fin-ger.
The hand, the thumb, the finger.

Die Hand hat fünf Fin-ger.
The hand has five fingers.

das Bett — the bed
der Ku-chen — the cake
die Pflau-me — the plum
die Kö-ni-gin — the queen

Zwei Bet-ten, drei Bet-ten, vier Bet-ten.
Two beds, three beds, four beds.

Ein Ku-chen, zwei Ku-chen. Ei-ne Pflaume.
One cake, two cakes. One plum.

Die Kö-ni-gin iſt ſchön. Zwei Pflau-men.
The queen is beautiful. Two plums.

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das Meſ-ſer the knife — **die Bür-ſte** the brush — **der Pa-pa-gei'** the parrot — **der Ring** the ring

Das Meſ-ſer iſt ſehr ſcharf. Zwei Meſ-ſer.
The knife is very sharp. Two knives.

Die Bür-ſte iſt neu. Zwei Bür-ſten.
The brush is new. Two brushes.

Die-ſer Pa-pa-gei' iſt ſehr ſchön.
This parrot is very beautiful.

Ein Ring, zwei Rin-ge, drei Rin-ge.
One ring, two rings, three rings.

NEW WORDS.

der Finger	the finger	die Bürſte	the brush
der Hahn	the cock	die Königin	the queen
der Käfig	the cage	die Mühle	the mill
der Käſe	the cheese	die Windmühle	the windmill
der Kuchen	the cake	die Straße	the street
der Papagei'	the parrot	die Tinte	the ink
der Ring	the ring	**das** Schwein	the hog
der Teich	the pond	das Zelt	the tent
die Fauſt	the fist	das Bett	the bed
die Pflaume	the plum	das Kind	the child
die Börſe	the purse	das Mädchen	the girl
die Henne	the hen	das Meſſer	the knife.

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LESSON V.

das Ge=ſicht' die Kir=ſche der Zu=cker zwei Hun=de
the face the cherry the sugar two dogs

Das Ge=ſicht' des Kin=des. Zwei Ge=ſich'=ter.
The face of the child. Two faces.

Die=ſe Kir=ſche iſt ſüß. Zwei Kir=ſchen.
This cherry is sweet. Two cherries.

Der E=ſel trinkt Waſ=ſer. Zwei E=ſel.
The donkey is drinking water. Two donkeys.

der Schuh der Fuß der E=le=phant' das Kreuz
the shoe the foot the elephant the cross

Die=ſe Schu=he ſind zu groß. Zwei Schu=he.
These shoes are too large. Two shoes.

Der E=le=phant' hat vier Fü=ße. Zwei Fü=ße.
The elephant has four feet. Two feet.

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die Son-ne	der Stern	das Kätz-chen	der Fluß
the sun	the star	the kitten	the river

Die Son-ne ſcheint. Ein Stern, drei Ster-ne.
The sun shines. One star, three stars.

Das Kätz-chen ſpielt mit dem Bal-le.
The kitten is playing with the ball.

Zwei Kna-ben ſchwim-men in dem Fluſ-ſe.
Two boys are swimming in the river.

die Ei-er	der Bo-den	die Schu-le	das Lied
the eggs	the floor	the school	the song

Das Mäd-chen ſingt ein Lied. Sechs Lie-der.
The girl sings a song. Six songs.

Der Kna-be geht zur Schu-le.
The boy is going to school.

Vier Ei-er ſind in dem Ne-ſte. Sie-ben Ei-er.
Four eggs are in the nest. Seven eggs.

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das Pferd the horse

der Wolf the wolf

lahm lame

der Ball the ball

Das Pferd läuft ſehr ſchnell. Acht Pfer=de.
The horse is running very fast. Eight horses.

Der Wolf heult. Ein Wolf, neun Wöl=fe.
The wolf is howling. One wolf, nine wolves.

Die=ſer Mann iſt ſehr lahm.
This man is very lame.

Der Kna=be ſpielt mit dem Bal=le.
The boy is playing with the ball.

NEW WORDS.

der Zu=cker	the sugar	**die** Kir=ſche	the cherry
der Ball	the ball	die Schu=le	the school
der Schuh	the shoe	die Har=fe	the harp
der Fuß	the foot	die Son=ne	the sun
der Boden	the floor	**das** Ge=ſicht'	the face
der Fluß	the river	das Kätz=chen	the kitten
der E=le=phant'	the elephant	das Ei	the egg
der Wolf	the wolf	das Neſt	the nest
der Lö=we	the lion	das Lied	the song
der E=ſel	the donkey	das Kreuz	the cross
der Zaun	the fence	das Thier	the animal
der Stern	the star	das Heu	the hay.

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LESSON VI.

Was für ein Thier iſt die-ſes?
What kind of an animal is this?

Das iſt ein Lö-we.
That is a lion.

Der Lö-we iſt ſtark.
The lion is strong.

Der Lö-we brüllt.
The lion roars.

Der Lö-we iſt groß und hat vier Fü-ße.
The lion is large and has four feet.

Was für Thie-re ſind die-ſe?
What kind of animals are these?

Ein Hund und ein Fuchs.
A dog and a fox.

Sie lau-fen ſehr ſchnell.
They are running very fast.

Der Hund jagt den Fuchs.
The dog chases the fox.

Der Hund wird den Fuchs fan-gen.
The dog will catch the fox.

Der Hund ſpringt ü-ber den klei-nen Zaun.
The dog leaps over the small fence.

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Es iſt ſchon Zeit auf'-zu-ſte-hen.
It is already time to get up.

Die Son-ne iſt auf.
The sun is up.

Es wird ſpät.
It is getting late.

Wir müſ-ſen auf'-ſte-hen.
We must get up.

Ich ſtehe auf, du ſtehſt auf, er ſteht auf.
I get up, thou gettest up, he gets up.

Wir ſte-hen auf, ihr ſte-het auf.
We get up, you get up.

Sie ſte-hen auf, ſie müſ-ſen auf'-ſte-hen.
They get up, they must get up.

Jo-hann' und Wil-helm ge-hen auf Stel-zen.
John and William are going on stilts.

Ich ge-he auf Stel-zen.
I go on stilts.

Du gehſt auf Stel-zen.
Thou goest on stilts.

Er geht auf Stel-zen.
He goes on stilts.

Ich ge-he, wir ge-hen, ihr geht, ſie ge-hen.
I go, we go, you go, they go.

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LESSON VII.

Die-ſer al-te Mann iſt ſehr mü-de.
This old man is very tired.

Er ſitzt am Wege.
He is sitting by the road.

Ich bin ſehr mü-de.
I am very tired.

Du biſt nicht mü-de.
Thou art not tired.

Wir ſind mü-de, ihr ſeid mü-de.
We are weary, you are weary.

Die Mut-ter liebt das Kind.
The mother loves the child.

Ich lie-be das Kind.
I love the child.

Wir lie-ben das Kind.
We love the child.

Du liebſt das Kind.
Thou lovest the child.

Er liebt das Kind, ſie lie-ben das Kind.
He loves the child, they love the child.

Das klei-ne Kind liebt die Mut-ter.
The little child loves the mother.

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Karl hat ei=nen gro=ßen ſchwar=zen Hund.
Charles has a large black dog.

Der Hund beißt nicht.
The dog does not bite.

Er iſt ein gu=ter Hund.
He is a good dog.

Er trägt ei=nen Korb.
He is carrying a basket.

Oh, An=na, was iſt das?
Oh, Anna, what is that?

Das iſt ein Vo'=gel=neſt.
That is a bird's nest.

Ich ſe=he vier Ei=er dar=in'.
I see four eggs in it.

Siehſt du die Ei=er? Ja, ich ſe=he ſie.
Seest thou the eggs? Yes, I see them.

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LESSON VIII.

Wil-helm hat ein klei-nes Boot.
William has a little boat.

Das Boot ſchwimmt auf dem Waſ-ſer.
The boat is floating on the water.

Her-mann hat auch ein klei-nes Boot.
Herman has also a little boat.

Fried-rich ſteht in dem Waſ-ſer.
Frederick is standing in the water.

Ich ha-be ein Boot, du haſt ein Boot.
I have a boat, thou hast a boat.

Er hat ein Boot, wir ha-ben ein Boot.
He has a boat, we have a boat.

Ihr habt ein Boot, ſie ha-ben ein Boot.
You have a boat, they have a boat.

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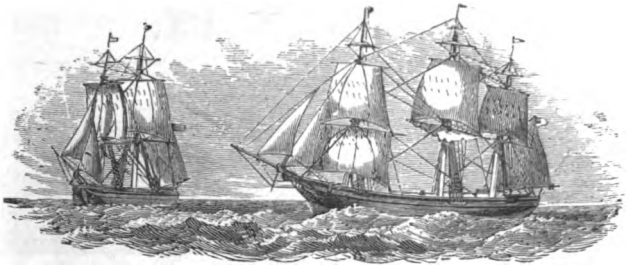

Hier ſind zwei gro=ße Schif=fe.
Here are two large ships.

Die=ſes Schiff geht nach Lon=don.
This ship is going to London.

Je=nes Schiff geht nach Ham=burg.
That ship is going to Hamburg.

Das Schiff hat gro=ße brei=te Se=gel.
The ship has large broad sails.

Die Schif=fe ha=ben gro=ße brei=te Se=gel.
The ships have large broad sails.

Das Se=gel iſt breit. Die Se=gel ſind breit.
The sail is broad. The sails are broad.

Ein Se=gel, zwei Se=gel, drei Se=gel.
One sail, two sails, three sails.

Vier Se=gel, fünf Se=gel, ſechs Se=gel.
Four sails, five sails, six sails.

Sie=ben Se=gel, acht Se=gel, neun Se=gel.
Seven sails, eight sails, nine sails.

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LESSON IX.

Jo-hann' geht in die Schu-le.
John goes to school.

Es ſind vie-le Kna-ben und Mäd-chen hier.
There are many boys and girls here.

Die Leh-re-rin ſitzt an dem Pul-te.
The teacher is sitting at the desk.

Wie alt biſt du, Jo-hann'?
How old are you, John?

Ich bin faſt acht Jah-re alt.
I am almost eight years old.

Kannſt du le-ſen? Ein We-nig.
Can you read? A little.

Iſt das dei-ne Schwe-ſter?
Is that your sister?

Ja, das iſt mei-ne Schwe-ſter Ka-tha-ri'-ne.
Yes, that is my sister Catherine.

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Was für ein Vo-gel iſt das?
What kind of a bird is that?

Das iſt ein Schwan.
That is a swan.

Der Schwan ſchwimmt.
The swan swims.

Der Schwan iſt weiß.
The swan is white.

Der Schwan hat ei-nen lan-gen Hals.
The swan has a long neck.

Lau-ra und Lud-wig ge-hen in den Gar-ten.
Laura and Louis go in the garden.

Hier ſind vie-le Blu-men.
Here are many flowers.

Die-ſe Ro-ſen ſind weiß.
These roses are white.

Je-ne Ro-ſen ſind roth.
Those roses are red.

Lau-ra pflückt Blu-men zu ei-nem Strauß.
Laura is picking flowers for a nosegay.

Sie hat dem Bru-der vier Nel-ken ge-ge-ben.
She has to the brother four pinks given.

Die-ſe Blu-men rie-chen ſchön.
These flowers smell beautifully.

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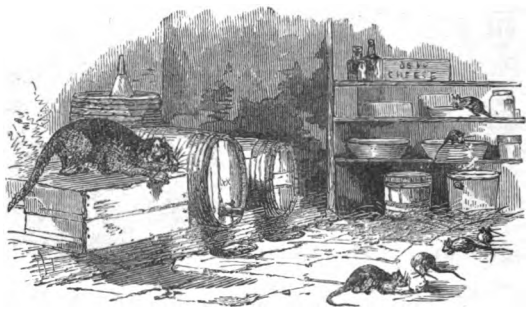
LESSON X.



Wie vie=le Mäu=ſe ſiehſt du?
How many mice do you see?

Ich ſe=he ſechs Mäu=ſe und ei=ne Ka=tze.
I see six mice and one cat.

Was ma=chen die Mäu=ſe?
What are doing the mice?

Die Mäu=ſe freſ=ſen Kä=ſe und trin=ken Milch.
The mice eat cheese and drink milk.

Die Ka=tze ſieht die Mäu=ſe.
The cat sees the mice.

Die Mäu=ſe ſe=hen die Ka=tze nicht.
The mice see the cat not.

Die Ka=tze wird ei=ne Maus fan=gen.
The cat will a mouse catch.

Die Maus, die Mäu=ſe, ſie=ben Mäu=ſe.
The mouse, the mice, seven mice.

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Es iſt ein ſchö=ner Mor=gen.
It is a beautiful morning.

Es wird ein ſchö=ner Tag ſein.
It will a beautiful day be.

Der A=cker=bau=er iſt ſchon auf dem Fel=de.
The farmer is already in the field.

Die A=cker=bau=er be=bau'=en das Feld.
The farmers are cultivating the field.

Ein Mann hält den Pflug.
One man is holding the plow.

Zwei Pfer=de zie=hen den Pflug.
Two horses are drawing the plow.

Der Mor=gen, die Mor=gen.
The morning, the mornings.

Das Feld, die Fel=der. Die Pflü=ge.
The field, the fields. The plows.

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LESSON XI.

Es iſt jetzt Mit=tag.
It is now noon.

Die Son=ne ſteht jetzt hoch am Him=mel.
The sun stands (is) now high in the sky.

Wie heiß es iſt!
How hot it is!

In dem Schat=ten der Bäu=me iſt es kühl.
In the shade of the trees it is cool.

Ei=ne Kuh ſteht in dem Waſ=ſer.
One cow is standing in the water.

Das Waſ=ſer iſt nicht tief.
The water is not deep.

Der Baum, des Bau=mes, der Bäu=me.
The tree, of the tree, of the trees.

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Wel=che Jah'=res=zeit iſt es jetzt?
What season of the year is it now?

Es iſt jetzt Som=mer.
It is now summer.

Die=ſe Leu=te ar'=bei=ten in dem Heu=feld.
These people are working in the hay-field.

Ein Mann mä=het das Gras.
One man is mowing the grass.

Er mäht es mit ei=ner Sen=ſe.
He mows it with a scythe.

Wenn das Gras tro=cken iſt, heißt es Heu.
When the grass dry is, it is called hay.

Ar=bei=ten, mä=hen, hei=ßen, tro=cken.
To work, to mow, to be called, dry.

Die Sen=ſe, der Som=mer, die Jah=res=zeit.
The scythe, the summer, the season of the year.

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LESSON XII.

Wel=che Jah=res=zeit iſt es jetzt?
What season is it now?

Jetzt iſt es Win=ter. Es iſt ſehr kalt.
Now it winter. It very cold.

Der Schnee liegt auf der Er=de.
(The) snow lies on the ground.

Die Kna=ben ſpie=len auf dem Eis.
The boys are playing on the ice.

Das Eis iſt dick und ſtark.
The ice is thick and strong.

Jo=hann' hat ei=nen neu=en Schlit=ten.
John has a new sled.

Er hat ſei=ne Schlitt=ſchu=he ver=lo=ren.
He has his skates lost.

Win=ter, Früh=ling, Som=mer, Herbſt.
Winter, spring, summer, fall.

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Wiſ-ſen Sie, wer das iſt in dem Boo-te?
Do you know who that is in the boat.

Das iſt un-ſer Nach-bar.
That is our neighbor.

Wie heißt Eu-er Nach-bar?
What is the name of your neighbor?

Es iſt Herr Klein.
It is Mr. Klein.

Er hat in je-der Hand ein Ru-der.
He has in each hand an oar.

Er ſitzt auf der Bank.
He is sitting on the seat.

Wie heißt die-ſer Fluß?
What is the name of this river?

Das iſt die Do-nau (die El-be, die Them-ſe).
That is the Danube (the Elbe, the Thames).

Der Fluß iſt breit und tief.
The river is broad and deep.

Auf der an-dern Fluß'-ſei-te ſind Ber-ge.
On the other side of the river are mountains.

Die-ſe Ber-ge ſind hoch und ſteil.
These mountains are high and steep.

Die Nach-barn, die Hän-de, die Flüſ-ſe.
The neighbors, the hands, the rivers.

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LESSON XIII.

Wer ſteht da an dem Fen=ſter?
Who stands (*or* is) there at the window?

Das iſt mei=ne Cou=ſi'=ne.
It is my cousin.

Sie heißt Fran=zis'=ka.
Her name is Frances.

Was iſt in dem Kä=fig?
What is in the cage?

Ein Ka=na'=ri=en=vo=gel.
A canary bird.

Fran=zis'=ka giebt dem Vo=gel ein Stück Brod.
Frances is giving to the bird a piece (of) bread.

Der Vo=gel ſingt ſehr ſchön.
The bird sings very beautifully.

Fran=zis'=ka hat brau=nes Haar.
Frances has brown hair.

Wiſ=ſen Sie, wie alt Fran=zis'=ka iſt?
Do you know how old Frances is?

Sie iſt ſchon ſechs=zehn Jah=re alt.
She is already sixteen years old.

Sie wohnt in Bran'=den=burg, (in Wien).
She lives in Brandenbourg, (in Vienna).

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Ach! mein Vo-gel iſt fort!
Oh! my bird is gone!

Wer hat die Thür des Kä-figs ge-öff-net?
Who has the door of the cage opened?

Ach! ich ſe-he den Vo-gel.
Oh I see the bird.

Wo iſt er denn?
Where is he (then)?

Da auf dem Bau-me.
There on the tree.

Kannſt du ihn fan-gen?
Canst thou him catch?

Nein, ich kann ihn nicht fan-gen.
No, I can not catch him.

A-ber Wil-helm kann ihn fan-gen.
But William can catch him.

Der Vo-gel hüpft von Zweig zu Zweig.
The bird hops from branch to branch.

Die Vö-gel hü-pfen und ſin-gen.
The birds hop and sing.

Die Kä'-fi-ge, die Zwei-ge, die Thü-ren.
The cages, the branches, the doors.

Die Fen-ſter, die Stü-cke, die Bäu-me.
The windows, the pieces, the trees.

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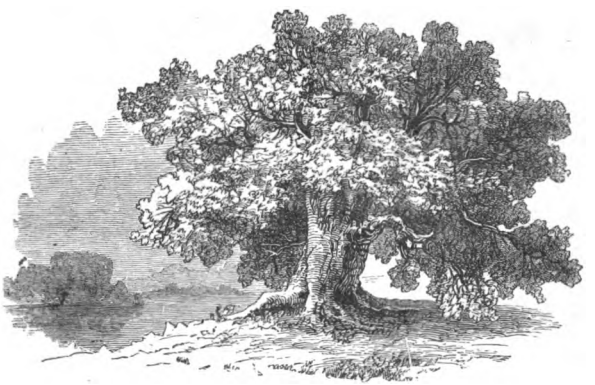
LESSON XIV.



Wiſ-ſen Sie, was für ein Baum das iſt?
Do you know what kind of a tree that is?

Ja, das iſt ei-ne Ei-che.
Yes, that is an oak.

Das iſt ein herr'-li-cher al-ter Baum.
That is a splendid old tree.

Er hat ei-nen di-cken Stamm.
It has a thick trunk.

Er hat vie-le gro-ße und ſtar-ke Zwei-ge.
It has many large and strong branches.

Der Baum ſteht an dem U-fer ei-nes Sees.
The tree stands on the shore of a lake.

Das iſt der Gen-fer See.
That is the Lake of Geneva.

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Was für ei=ne Maſ=ſe Spiel=zeug!
What a lot (of) playthings!

Was willſt du ha=ben, Lies=chen?
What would you like to have, Lizzie?

Oh! Ma=ma'! kau=fe mir ei=ne Pup=pe!
Oh! Mamma! buy for me a doll!

Willſt du ei=ne gro=ße Pup=pe?
Would you like a large doll?

Die klei=ne Pup=pe, die der Mann hat.
The little doll, that the man has.

Wie=viel ko=ſtet die=ſe Pup=pe?
How much costs this doll (does this doll cost)?

Die=ſe ko=ſtet ei=nen hal=ben Tha=ler.
This costs a half (a) dollar.

Wir müſ=ſen jetzt nach Hau=ſe ge=hen.
We must now to house (home) go.

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LESSON XV.

Sieh, wie die-se Kin-der im Gar-ten spie-len!
See, how these children in the garden are playing!

An-na sitzt in der Schub'-kar-re.
Anna is sitting in the wheel-barrow.

Sie hat brau-nes Haar und brau-ne Au-gen.
She has brown hair and brown eyes.

Ihr Bru-der Karl schiebt die Schub'-kar-re.
Her brother Charles is pushing the wheel-barrow.

Paul hat sei-ne Mü-tze in der rech-ten Hand.
Paul has his cap in the (his) right hand.

In der lin-ken Hand hat er ei-nen Spa-ten.
In his left hand has he a spade.

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Die klei-ne Lu-i'-se steht hin-ter Karl.
(The) little Louisa is standing behind Charles.

Sie hat ei-nen Stock in der rech-ten Hand.
She has a stick in the right hand.

Die zwei Hun-de lau-fen und bel-len.
The two dogs are running and are barking.

Was hat Ma-rie' auf dem Ko-pfe?
What has Mary on the (her) head?

Sie hat ei-nen Korb voll rei-fen Ob-stes.
She has a basket full of ripe fruit.

Auf der lin-ken Schul-ter hat sie ei-ne Har-ke.
On her left shoulder has she a rake.

Ma-rie' ist schon fünf-zehn Jah-re alt.
Mary is already fifteen years old.

Sie geht nicht mehr zur Schu-le.
She goes no more to school.

Die Gär-ten, die Schu-len, die Brü-der.
The gardens, the schools, the brothers.

Die Kar-ren, die Spa-ten, die Har-ken.
The carts, the spades, the rakes.

Die Kö-pfe, die Hän-de, die Schul-tern.
The heads, the hands, the shoulders.

Die Stö-cke, die Kör-be, die Mü-tzen.
The sticks, the baskets, the caps.

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LESSON XVI.

Ach! nimm dich in Acht, lie-bes Kind!
Oh! take thee in care (take care), dear child!

Du kannſt leicht zu weit ge-hen.
Thou canst easily too far go.

Die Waſ'-ſer-Li'-li-en ſind wirk-lich ſchön.
The water-lilies are really beautiful.

Es iſt ge-fähr'-lich in's Waſ-ſer zu ge-hen.
It is dangerous into the water to go.

Dei-ne Mut-ter ruft dich; hörſt du nicht?
Thy mother is calling thee; hearest thou not?

Karl, kom-me gleich hier-her.
Charles, come right here (hither).

Wo ſind dei-ne Schu-he und Strüm-pfe?
Where are thy shoes and stockings?

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Der Ad-ler iſt der ſtärk-ſte un-ter den Vö-geln.
The eagle is the strongest among (the) birds.

Man nennt ihn den Kö-nig der Vö-gel.
One names it (it is called) the king of (the) birds.

Er iſt ein Raub'-vo-gel.
He is a bird of prey.

Er frißt klei-ne Thie-re:
He eats small animals:

En-ten, Gän-ſe, Läm-mer.
Ducks, geese, lambs.

In die-ſem Bil-de iſt ein al-ter Ad-ler.
In this picture (there) is an old eagle.

In dem Ne-ſte ſind vier jun-ge Ad-ler.
In the nest are four young eagles.

Sie ſchei-nen hung-rig zu ſein.
They appear hungry to be.

Haſt du je ei-nen Ad-ler ge-ſe'-hen?
Have you ever an eagle seen?

Ich ha-be ge-ſe'-hen, wir ha-ben ge-ſe'-hen.
I have seen, we have seen.

Du haſt ge-ſe'-hen, ihr habt ge-ſe'-hen.
Thou hast seen, you have seen.

Er hat ge-ſe'-hen, ſie ha-ben ge-ſe'-hen.
He has seen, they have seen.

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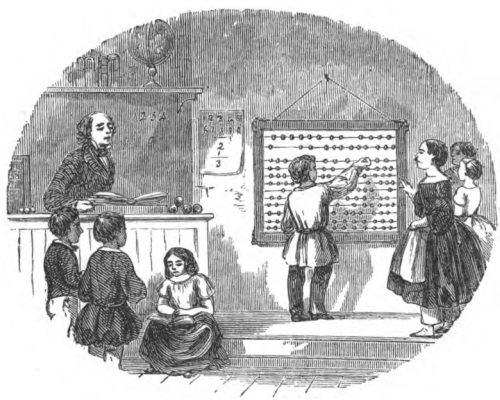
LESSON XVII.



Wie-viel kannſt du zäh-len?
How much canst thou count?

Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, ſechs, ſie-ben.
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

Acht, neun, zehn, elf, zwölf.
Eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

Kannſt du nicht wei-ter zäh-len?
Canst thou not further count?

Drei-zehn, vier-zehn, fünf-zehn, ſechs-zehn.
Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen.

Sieb-zehn, acht-zehn, neun-zehn, zwan-zig.
Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

Wie-viel Kin-der ſind in die-ſem Zim-mer?
How many children are in this room?

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Es ſind drei Kna-ben und vier Mäd-chen.
There are three boys and four girls.

Wie-viel Fin-ger haſt du?
How many fingers have you?

Ich ha-be zehn Fin-ger, fünf an je-der Hand.
I have ten fingers, five on each hand.

Kannſt du von zwan-zig bis drei-ßig zäh-len?
Can you from twenty to thirty count?

Ein'-und-zwan-zig, zwei'-und-zwan-zig.
Twenty-one, twenty-two.

Drei'-und-zwan-zig, vier'-und-zwan-zig.
Twenty-three, twenty-four.

Fünf'-und-zwan-zig, ſechs'-und-zwan-zig.
Twenty-five, twenty-six.

Sie'-ben-und-zwan-zig, acht'-und-zwan-zig.
Twenty-seven, twenty-eight.

Neun'-und-zwan-zig, drei-ßig, vier-zig.
Twenty-nine, thirty, forty.

Fünf-zig, ſechs-zig, ſieb-zig, acht-zig.
Fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty.

Neun-zig, hun-dert, tau-ſend.
Ninety, hundred, thousand.

Tau-ſend Män-ner, hun-dert Pfer-de.
Thousand men, hundred horses.

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LESSON XVIII.

Lu-i'-se will ih-ren Hund le-sen leh-ren.
Louisa wishes her dog (to) read to teach.

Zu-erst' will sie ihn das A B C leh-ren.
First wishes she him the *A B C* to teach.

Sie macht jetzt den er-sten Ver-such'.
She is making now the first attempt.

Lu-i'-se sagt „A, a, a."
Louisa says "*Ah, ah, ah.*"

Der Hund ver-steht' nicht, was sie sagt.
The dog understands not, what she says.

Der Hund springt und bellt.
The dog leaps and barks.

Der Hund steht auf sei-nen Hin'-ter-fü-ßen.
The dog stands on his hind-feet.

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A-ber er kann nicht „A" ſa-gen.
But he can not *"Ah"* say.

Der Hund kann lau-fen und ſprin-gen.
The dog can run and jump.

Er kann auch bel-len und bei-ßen.
He can also bark and bite.

War-um' kann er nicht le-ſen?
Why can he not read?

Er iſt zum Le-ſen nicht ge-macht'.
He is for reading not made.

Der Hund bellt, die Hun-de bel-len.
The dog barks, the dogs bark.

Der Wolf heult, die Wöl-fe heu-len.
The wolf howls, the wolves howl.

Der Lö-we brüllt, die Lö-wen brül-len.
The lion roars, the lions roar.

Die Hun-de kön-nen ſprin-gen.
The dogs can jump.

Ich kann ſprin-gen, wir kön-nen ſprin-gen.
I can jump, we can jump.

Du kannſt ſprin-gen, ihr könnt ſprin-gen.
Thou canst jump, you can jump.

Er kann ſprin-gen, ſie kön-nen ſprin-gen.
He can jump, they can jump.

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LESSON XIX.

Ei! Ich ha-be ei-nen Fiſch ge-fan'-gen.
Oh! I have a fish caught.

Das muß ei-ne Fo-rel'-le ſein.
That must a trout be.

E-mil wird auch bald
Emil will also soon
ei-nen Fiſch ha-ben.
a fish have.
Er hält ſei-ne An'-gel-
He holds his fish-
ruthe ganz ſtill.
pole very still.

Die An'-gel-ſchnur ſcheint et-was kurz zu ſein.
The fish-line seems rather short to be.

Karl Kranz-ler hat neun Fi-ſche ge-fan'-gen.
Charles Kranzler has nine fishes caught.

Wiſ-ſen Sie, mit wem er ſpricht?
Do you know with whom he is speaking?

Das iſt Herr En'-gel-mann auf der Brü-cke.
That is Mr. Engelmann on the bridge.

Er hält ſei-nen Re'-gen-ſchirm of-fen.
He holds his umbrella open.

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Weißt du, was für ein Haus das ist?
Do you know what kind of a house that is?

Ja, das ist ein Schul-haus.
Yes, that is a school-house.

Da ge-hen Kna-ben und
There go boys and

Mäd-chen zur Schu-le.
girls to (the) school.

Siehst du die Kna-ben
Do you see the boys

auf dem Spiel-platz?
on the play-ground?

Sie sind e-ben aus der Schu-le ge-kom'-men.
They are (have) just out of the school come.

Siehst du den Schul'-mei-ster an der Thür?
Do you see the schoolmaster at the door?

Er spricht mit ei-nem Mäd-chen.
He is speaking with a girl.

A-dolf geht mit An-na nach Hau-se.
Adolphus is going with Anna home.

Ja-kob Roth und Franz Braun spie-len Ball.
James Roth and Francis Braun are playing ball.

Kon-rad Rit-ter schau-kelt sich.
Conrad Ritter is swinging (himself).

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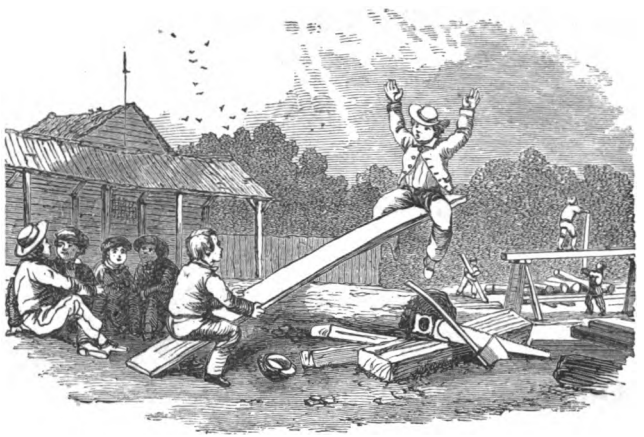
LESSON XX.



Jetzt ha-ben wir ſchö-nes Wet-ter.
Now have we beautiful weather.

Die Son-ne ſcheint hell und klar.
The sun is shining bright and clear.

Wie viel Kna-ben ſiehſt du hier?
How many boys do you see here?

Ich ſe-he ſechs Kna-ben und drei Män-ner.
I see six boys and three men.

Die Kna-ben ſpie-len.
The boys are playing.

Die Män-ner ſind bei der Ar-beit.
The men are at (the) work.

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Vier Kna-ben ſi-ßen auf der Er-de.
Four boys are sitting on the (earth) ground.

Zwei ſpie-len mit dem Schau'-kel-brett.
Two are playing (with the swinging-board) see-saw.

Ein Kna-be iſt o-ben, der an'-de-re iſt un-ten.
One boy is up, the other is down.

Der Kna-be, wel-cher o-ben iſt, heißt Karl.
The boy that up is, is called Charles.

Karl hält ſei-ne Hän-de in die Hö-he.
Charles holds his hands (in the height) up.

Meinſt du, daß er fal-len wird?
Do you think, that he fall will?

Ei-ne Axt und ei-ne Sä-ge ſind hier.
An ax and a saw are here.

Sie liegen in der Nä-he der Kna-ben.
They are lying in the neighborhood of the boys.

In der Fer-ne ar'-bei-ten zwei Män-ner.
In the distance are working two men.

Die-ſe Män-ner ſä-gen Bau-holz.
These men are sawing timber.

Die Axt, die Äx-te. Die Sä-ge, die Sä-gen.
The ax, the axes. The saw, the saws.

Fal-len, hal-ten, ſi-ßen, lie-gen, ſä-gen.
To fall, to hold, to set, to lie, to saw.

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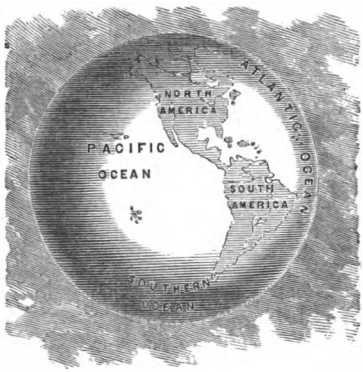
LESSON XXI.



Weißt du, was das iſt in die-ſem Bil-de?
Do you know what that is in this picture?

Ja, das iſt die Erde.
Yes, that is the earth.

Sie iſt nicht flach, wie es uns zu ſein ſcheint.
It is not flat, as it to us to be seems.

Sie iſt rund wie ein Ball o-der ei-ne Ku-gel.
It is round like a ball or a globe.

Die Er-de ſteht nicht ſtill.
The earth stands not still.

Sie dreht ſich wie ein Krei-ſel.
It turns (around) like a top.

Sie dreht ſich ein-mal täg-lich.
It turns around once daily (a day).

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Die Er-de geht auch um die Son-ne.
The earth goes also around the sun.

Sie geht in je-dem Jah-re ein-mal um die-se.
It goes in each year once around it.

Die Son-ne iſt auch ei-ne gro-ße Ku-gel.
The sun is also a great globe.

Sie ſcheint ei-ne gro-ße Feu-er-ku-gel zu ſein.
It appears a great ball of fire to be.

Die Son-ne giebt uns Licht und Wär-me.
The sun gives us light and heat.

Wir ſe-hen die Son-ne am Ta-ge.
We see the sun by day.

A-ber wir ſe-hen ſie nicht bei Nacht.
But we see it not by night.

Die Son-ne geht im O-ſten auf.
The sun goes in the east up.

Sie geht im We-ſten un-ter.
It goes in the west down.

Die Son-ne iſt grö-ßer als die Er-de.
The sun is greater than the earth.

Der Mond iſt auch ei-ne Ku-gel.
The moon is also a globe.

A-ber er iſt nicht ſo groß wie die Er-de.
But it is not so large as the earth.

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LESSON XXII.

Hans.

Jack.

Hans woll=te Nichts ler=nen: „Ich bin ja noch klein;
Jack would nothing learn: "I am indeed yet small;

Wenn ich grö=ßer bin, will ich ſchon flei=ßi=ger ſein."
When I larger am, will I (already) more industrious be."

Der bleibt ein Dumm=kopf, der jung ſo ſpricht.
He remains a blockhead, who (while) young so speaks.

Hans wur=de wohl grö=ßer, doch flei=ßi=ger nicht.
Jack grew indeed larger, but more industrious not.

Der Räu=ber.

The Robber.

Wer iſt das? Wen füh=ren ſie dort in's Ge=richt'?
Who is that? Whom lead they yonder into the court?

Ein Räu=ber, ein Mör=der, ein Bö'=ſe=wicht;
A robber, a murderer, a rascal;

Bis da=hin zu kom=men, das dacht' er wohl nicht,
To there (that) to come, that thought he indeed not,

Da er als Kna=be zum er=ſten Mal
When he as (a) boy for the first time

Dem Nach=bar ein Händ=chen voll Kir=ſchen ſtahl.
(From) the neighbor a little handful of cherries stole.

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Was Je=des hat.

What each thing has.

Die Schne=cke hat ein Haus,
The snail has a house,

Ein Fell=chen hat die Maus,
A little coat of fur has the mouse,

Der Sper=ling hat die Fe=dern fein,
The sparrow has (the) feathers fine,

Der Schmet'=ter=ling ſchö=ne Flü'=ge=lein.
The butterfly beautiful little wings.

Nun ſa=ge mir, was denn haſt du?
Now tell me, what then hast thou?

Ich ha=be Klei=der und auch Schuh',
I have clothes and also shoes,

Und Va=ter und Mut=ter, Luſt und Le=ben —
And father and mother, pleasure and life—

Das hat mir der lie=be Gott ge=ge'=ben.
That (these) has to me the dear God given.

Heu macht man im Som=mer.
Hay is made in the summer.

Die Gril=le zirpt hin=ter dem O=fen.
The cricket chirps behind the stove.

Nicht jeder Vo=gel ſingt.
Not every bird sings.

Das Waſ=ſer der Quel=le iſt friſch.
The water of the spring is fresh.

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LESSON XXIII.

Der Schwan und das Kind.

The Swan and the Child.

Kind dort, was ſcheuſt du dich?
Child yonder, why art thou so shy?

Gar nicht ſo böſ' bin ich;
Not at all so bad am I;

Schwim=me da=her ganz ſacht,
(I) swim about very softly,

Daß es kein Well=chen macht;
(So) that it no ripple makes;

Möch=te dich nur fra=gen e=ben:
(I) would like thee only to ask now:

Willſt du ein Stück=chen Brod mir ge=ben?
Wilt thou a little piece (of) bread to me give?

Das Kind trat zu dem Teich her=an',
The child stepped to the pond near,

Und freu=te ſich an dem ſchö=nen Schwan,
And took delight in the beautiful swan,

Wie rein und weiß war ſein Ge=fie=der!
How clear and white was its plumage!

Es wur=de bald mit ihm be=kannt',
It became soon with him acquainted.

Ließ das Brod ihn neh=men aus ſei=ner Hand.
Let the bread him take out of his hand.

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Der Vo=gel am Fen=ſter.

The Bird at the Window.

An das Fen=ſter klopft es: Pick! pick!
On the window it knocks: pick! pick!

„Macht mir doch auf ei=nen Au=gen=blick!
"Do open to me a moment!

„Dick fällt der Schnee, der Wind geht kalt,
"Thick falls the snow, the wind goes cold,

„Ha=be kein Fut=ter, er=frie'=re bald.
"(I) have no food, (I) will freeze soon.

„Lie=ben Leu=te, o laßt mich ein!
"Dear people, O let me in!

„Will auch im=mer recht ar=tig ſein."
"(I) will indeed always right well-behaved be."

Sie lie=ßen ihn ein in ſei=ner Noth;
They let him in in his distress;

Er ſuch=te ſich man=ches Krüm=chen Brod;
He sought for himself many a little crumb of bread;

Blieb fröh=lich man=che Wo=che da;
Remained happily many a week there;

Doch, als die Son=ne durch's Fen=ſter ſah,
Still, when the sun through the window looked,

Da ſaß er im=mer ſo trau=rig dort;
Then sat he continually so sorrowful there;

Sie mach=ten ihm auf: Huſch! war er fort!
They opened to him: See! he was gone!

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LESSON XXIV.

Der Kna-be und das Eich-horn.

The Boy and the Squirrel.

Kna-be: „Eich'-hörn-chen auf dem Baum!
Boy: "Little squirrel on the tree!

„Biſt ſo hoch, ſeh' dich kaum;
"(Thou) art so high, (I) see thee scarcely;

„Komm' doch und ſpiel' mit mir."
"Do come and play with me."

Eich-horn: „Gar zu ſchön iſt es hier;
Squirrel: "Quite too beautiful is it here;

„Will doch lie-ber noch ſtei-gen
"I would indeed rather move

„Auf und ab in den Zwei-gen."
"Up and down in the branches."

Kna-be der lief wohl fort,
(The) boy he ran (indeed) away,

Eich'-hörn-chen hüpf-te dort;
(The) little squirrel kept on hopping there;

Kna-be der kam wohl wie-der:
(The) boy he came indeed again:

„Hö-re, nun ſteig' her-nie'-der!"
"Listen, now come down!"

Eich'-hörn-chen ſprach: „Es thut mir leid,
(The) little squirrel said: "I am sorry,

„Ha-be noch im-mer kei-ne Zeit."
"(I) have still (always) no time."

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Die Gril=le und die A'=mei=ſe.

The Cricket and the Ant.

Ei=ne Gril=le kam bei ſtren=ger Käl=te zu ih=rer
A cricket came in severe cold (weather) to her
Nach'=ba=rin, ei=ner A'=mei=ſe. „Frau Nach'=ba=rin,"
neighbor, an ant. "Mrs. Neighbor,"
ſag=te ſie, „leiht mir doch et=was Spei=ſe; ich ha=be
said she, "do lend me some food; I have
Hun=ger, und Nichts zu eſ=ſen!" — „Haſt du denn
hunger, and nothing to eat!" — "Hast thou then
nicht Spei=ſe für den Win=ter ge=ſam'=melt?" frag=te
not food for the winter gathered?" asked
die=ſe. — „Ich hat=te ja kei=ne Zeit da=zu'!" war die
this one. — "I had indeed no time for that!" was the
Ant=wort. — „Kei=ne Zeit, Frau Gril=le? Was haſt
answer. — "No time, Mrs. Cricket? What hast
du denn im Som=mer zu thun ge=habt'?" — „Ich
thou then in the summer to do had?" — "I
ha=be ge=ſun'=gen und mu=ſi=zirt'," ant'=wor=te=te die
have sung and made music," answered the
Gril=le. — „Nun gut," er=wi'=der=te die A'=mei=ſe,
cricket. — "Very well," responded the ant,
„wenn du im Som=mer mu=ſi=zirt' haſt, ſo magſt du
"if thou in the summer made music hast, then mayst thou
im Win=ter tan=zen. Wer nicht ar'=bei=tet, ſoll auch
in the winter dance. Who not works, should also
nicht eſ=ſen."
not eat."

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LESSON XXV.

Die Spin=ne und die Flie=ge.

The Spider and the Fly.

Spin=ne: „Flie=ge, du theu=re, ich bit=te dich,
Spider: "Fly, thou dear (one), I pray thee,

„Be=ſuch' doch noch ein we=nig mich!
"Do visit a little me!

„Ich will dir ein fro=hes Stünd=chen be=rei'=ten,
"I will for thee a cheerful little hour prepare,

„Dich reich=lich be=wir'=then mit Sü=ßig=kei=ten."
"Thee richly treat with sweet-meats."

Flie=ge: „Frau Spin=ne, da komm' ich ſo=gleich' zu dir,
Fly: "Mrs. Spider, then come I right off to thee,

„Denn Sü=ßig=kei=ten be=ha'=gen mir."
"For sweet-meats delight me."

Die Spin=ne ih=rer Liſt ſich freut,
The spider at her trick rejoices,

Die Flie=ge be=ſucht' ſie un=ge=ſcheut';
The fly visits her unfrightened;

Doch ach! kaum hat ſie ſich nie=der=ge=ſetzt,
But ah! scarcely has she herself seated,

Fühlt ſie ſich ge=fan'=gen, ge=kne'=belt, ver=letzt';
She feels herself caught, tied, wounded;

Da ſeufzt ſie: „Du Bö=ſe, du haſt ge=lo'=gen."
Then sighed she: "Thou wicked one, thou hast lied."

Ach, wer leicht glaubt, wird leicht be=tro'=gen.
Ah, who easily believes, is easily cheated.

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Tiſch'-ge-bet'.

Prayer at Table.

Al-le gu-ten Ga-ben,
All good gifts,

Al-les, was wir ha-ben,
All that we have,

Kommt, o Gott, von dir;
Comes, O God, from thee;

Dank ſei dir da-für'.
Thanks be to thee for it.

Mor-gen-ge-bet.

Morning Prayer.

Ich ſchlief gar feſt die gan-ze Nacht;
I slept right well the entire night;

Nun bin ich fröh-lich auf-ge-wacht.
Now am I cheerily awakened.

Du lie-ber Gott, ich bet' zu dir,
Thou, dear God, I pray to thee,

O mach' ein gu-tes Kind aus mir.
O make a good child of me.

Der Blin-de kann Nichts ſe-hen.
The blind man can nothing see.

Im Herbſt wird das Obſt reif.
In the fall becomes the fruit ripe.

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LESSON XXVI.

A-bend-ge-bet.

Evening Prayer.

Gu-ter Va-ter im Him-mel du,
Good Father in Heaven, thou,

Mei-ne Au-gen fal-len zu.
My eyes are falling shut.

Lie-ber Gott, das bitt' ich dich,
Dear God, this pray I of thee,

Bleib' bei mir und hab' Acht auf mich!
Remain by me and have care for me!

Tiſch-ge-bet.

Prayer at Table.

Du ſchenkſt uns, Gott, ſo vä-ter-lich
Thou givest us, God, so fatherly

Jetzt Speiſ' und Trank; wir prei-ſen dich.
Now food and drink; we praise thee.

Denn Al-les, was uns ſtärkt und nährt,
For all that us strengthens and nourishes,

Wird uns durch dei-ne Huld ge-währt'.
Is us through thy grace granted.

Die See-le des Men-ſchen iſt un-ſterb'-lich.
The soul of man is immortal.

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Der Hund und die Kat-ze.

The Dog and the Cat.

Zum Herrn kam-men Hund und Kat-ze her-ein';
To their master came (the) dog and (the) cat in;

Ver-klag'-ten ein-an'-der mit Heu-len und Schrei'n:
(They) complained of each other with howling and screaming:

„Hund hat mich so sehr in's Bein ge-bis'-sen!" —
"(The) dog has me so badly in the leg bitten!"—

„Und mir hat Kätz-chen die Na-se zer-ris'-sen!" —
"And to me has (the) kitten the nose torn!"—

„Hund hat in der Kü-che ge-nascht' den Bra-ten!" —
"(The) dog has in the kitchen tasted the roast-meat!"—

„Das Kätz-chen ist ü-ber die Milch ge-ra'-then!"
"The kitten has over the milk run!"

Was sag-te der Herr zu die-sem Streit?
What said the master on this contest?

Er such-te den Stock; er war nicht weit.
He sought the stick; it was not far off.

„Ihr habt euch ein-an'-der nicht lieb;
"You do not like each other;

„Und Eins wie das An-de-re ist ein Dieb.
"And one, as (well as) the other, is a thief.

„D'rum mögt ihr bei-de euch nur be-keh'-ren,
"Therefore may you both only repent,

„Sonst soll der Stock euch Bes-se-res leh-ren!"
"Otherwise shall the stick you something better teach!"

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Wenn ſich nun zwei nicht kön=nen ver=tra'=gen,
When with each other now two not can put up,

So heißt es von ih=nen bis zur je=tzi=gen Stund': Then is said it about them till the present hour:

„Sie le=ben zu=ſam'=men wie Ka=tze und Hund." "They live together like cat and dog."

LESSON XXVII.

Der ſtol=ze Froſch.

The proud Frog.

Auf ei=ner Wie=ſe wei=de=te einſt ei=ne Heer=de
Upon a meadow was pasturing once a herd

Rin=der. Ein gro=ßer Ochs kam an ei=nen Sumpf,
(of) cattle. A large ox came to a swamp,

der auf der Wie=ſe ſich be=fand'. Da ſa=hen ihn
that on the meadow found itself. Then saw him

die Frö=ſche und rie=fen: „Ach, das gro=ße Thier!"
the frogs and cried: "Oh, the large animal!"

Ei=ner der Frö=ſche a=ber mein=te: „So groß kann
One of the frogs, however, thought: "So large can

ich auch mich ma=chen." Die an=de=ren lach=ten.
I also myself make." The others laughed.

Da är=ger=te er ſich, daß ſie es ihm nicht
Then he was angry, because they it to him not

glaub=ten, und ſag=te: „Ich will es euch be=wei'=ſen."
believed, and said: "I will it to you prove."

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Dann blies er ſich ge=wal'=tig auf und frag=te: „Bin
Then blowed he himself strongly up, and asked: "Am
ich jetzt ſo groß?" Sie er=wi'=der=ten: „Nein, noch
I now so large?" They replied: "No, yet
nicht." Dar=auf' blies er ſich noch mehr auf und
not." Thereupon blew he himself still more up, and
frag=te: „Bin ich jetzt ſo groß?" Sie er=wi'=der=ten:
asked: "Am I now so large?" They replied:
„Noch lan=ge, lan=ge nicht!" Da ſag=te er: „Jetzt
"Still far, far not!" Then said he: "Now
muß ich a=ber ſo groß wer=den." Er blies und blies
must I however so large become." He blew and blew
und — zer=platz'=te!"
and — burst!"

Der Fuchs und der Ra=be.

The Fox and the Raven.

Ein Ra=be hat=te ei=nen Kä=ſe ge=ſtoh'=len und
A raven had a cheese stolen, and
war auf ei=nen ho=hen Baum ge=flo'=gen. Da ſah
had upon a high tree flown. There saw
ihn ein Fuchs, der un=ten vor=ü'=ber=ging. „Ei!
him a fox, that below was going by. "Oh!
gu=ten Mor=gen, Herr Vet=ter," ſag=te der Fuchs.
good-morning, Mr. Cousin," said the fox.
Schon lan=ge ha=be ich dich nicht ge=ſe'=hen; ich freu=e
Already a long time have I thee not seen; I am
mich, dich zu tref=fen; du ge=fällſt' mir ſo ſehr mit
glad thee to meet; thou pleasest me so much with

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dei=nem ſchö=nen ſchwar=zen Ge=fie'=der; ich glau=be,
thy beautiful black plumage; I believe

du biſt ei=ner der ſchön=ſten Vö=gel; du biſt auch
thou art one of the most beautiful birds; thou art also

ein gu=ter Sän=ger; ich wünſch=te ſehr, auch ein=mal
a good singer; I would like very much also once

dei=ne Stim=me zu hö=ren."
thy voice to hear."

Der Ra=be fühl=te ſich ſehr ge=ſchmei'=chelt und
The raven felt itself very much flattered, and

dach=te, er müſ=ſe doch dem Fuchs den Ge=fal'=len
thought (that) he must indeed to the fox the favor

thun und ſin=gen; er fing an zu kräch=zen und ließ
do, and sing; he began to crow and let

den Kä=ſe fal=len. Schnell hat=te der Fuchs ihn
the cheese fall. Quickly had the fox it

auf'=ge=fan'=gen und ſag=te: „Eit=ler Narr, du ge=fielſt'
caught up, and said: "Vain fool, thou pleasedst

mir nicht, ſon=dern der Kä=ſe."
me not, but the cheese."

Lee=re Ton=nen ge=ben lau=ten Schall.
Empty casks give loud sound.

Der Ja=nu=ar iſt der er=ſte Mo=nat im Jah=re.
(The) January is the first month in the year.

Hun=de, die bel=len, bei=ßen nicht.
Dogs that bark, bite not.

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LESSON XXVIII.

Der Wie=der=hall.

The Echo.

Der klei=ne A=dolph wuß=te noch Nichts von dem
(The) little Adolphus knew yet nothing about the

Wie=der=hall. Ein=mal ſchrie er nun auf der Wie=ſe:
Echo. One time he was crying on the meadow:

„Ho, hopp!“ So=gleich' rief es im Wäld=chen auch:
“Ho, hopp!” Immediately called it in the forest also:

„Ho, hopp!“ Er rief hier=auf ver=wun'=dert: „Wer
“Ho, hopp!” He called thereat surprised: “Who

biſt du?“ Es hall=te aus dem Wal=de zu=rück': „Wer
art thou?” It echoed out of the forest back: “Who

biſt du?“ Dann ſchrie er: „Du biſt ein dum=mer
art thou?” Then cried he: “Thou art a stupid

Jun=ge!“ „Dum=mer Jun=ge!“ hall=te es aus dem
boy!” “Stupid boy!” echoed it from the

Wal=de zu=rück'.
woods back.

Jetzt ward A=dolph är=ger=lich und rief vie=le
Now became Adolphus angry, and called many

ſchlech=te Schimpf=na=men in den Wald hin=aus'. Al=le
bad nick-names into the woods (within). All

hall=ten ge=treu'=lich wie=der zu=rück'. Er ſuch=te hier=auf
echoed truly again back. He sought thereupon

den ver=mein'=ten Kna=ben im gan=zen Wäld=chen, um
the supposed boy in whole forest, in order

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ſich an ihm zu rä=chen, konn=te a=ber Nie=mand
himself on him to avenge, (he) could however nobody
fin=den.
find.

Hier=auf lief A=dolph heim und klag=te es der
Hereupon ran Adolphus home, and complained of it to his
Mut=ter, wie ein bö=ſer Bu=be ſich im Wal=de
mother, how a bad boy himself in the wood
ver=ſteckt' und ihn ge=ſchimpft' ha=be. Die Mut=ter
hid (had) and him abused had. His mother
ſprach: „Dies=mal haſt du nicht recht ge=ra'=then, und
said: "This time hast thou not rightly guessed, and
dich ſelbſt an=ge=klagt. Wiſ=ſe, du haſt Nichts ver=nom'=men
thyself (hast) accused. Know, (that) thou hast nothing heard,
als dei=ne ei=ge=nen Wor=te. Denn, wie du dein
except thy own words. For, as thou thy
Ge=ſicht' öf=ter im Waſ=ſer ge=ſe'=hen haſt, ſo haſt du
face often in the water seen hast, so hast thou
jetzt im Wal=de dei=ne Stim=me ge=hört'. Hät=teſt
now in the wood thy voice heard. Hadst
du ein freund=li=ches Wort hin=ein'=ge=ru'=fen, ſo wä=re
thou a kind word called out, then would
ein freund=li=ches Wort zu=rück'=ge=kom'=men."
a kind word (have) returned."

Ich ha=be zehn Fin=ger und e=ben ſo vie=le Ze=hen.
I have ten fingers and just as many toes.

Der E=le=phant' iſt das größ=te Land=thier.
The elephant is the largest land-animal.

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LESSON XXIX.

Die klu=ge Maus.

The shrewd Mouse.

Ei=ne Maus kam aus ih=rem Loch und ſah ei=ne
A mouse came out of its hole and saw a

Fal=le. „A=ha!“ ſag=te ſie, „da ſteht ei=ne Fal=le!
trap. “Aha!” said it, “there stands a trap!

Die klu=gen Men=ſchen! Da ſtel=len ſie mit drei
The shrewd men! There place they with three

Höl=z=chen ei=nen ſchwe=ren Zie=gel auf=recht, und an
little sticks a heavy brick upright, and on

ei=nes der Höl=z=chen ſte=cken ſie ein Stück=chen Speck.
one of the sticks place they a little piece (of) pork.

Das nen=nen ſie ei=ne Mau=ſe=fal=le. Ja, wenn wir
That call they a mouse-trap. Yes, if we

Mäu=ſe nicht klü=ger wä=ren! Wir wiſ=ſen wohl:
mice not shrewder were! We know well:

wenn man den Speck freſ=ſen will, — klapp! — fällt
if one the pork eat will, — clap! — falls

der Zie=gel um und ſchlägt den Nä=ſcher todt! Nein!
the brick over and strikes the eater dead! No!

nein! ich ken=ne eu=re Liſt!“
no! I know your trick!”

„A=ber,“ ſag=te die Maus, „rie=chen darf man doch
“But,” said the mouse, “smell dare one however

dar=an'. Vom blo=ßen Rie=chen kann die Fal=le nicht
on it. From mere smelling can the trap not

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zu=fal=len." Sie lief un=ter die Fal=le und roch an
fall shut." It ran under the trap, and smelt at

dem Speck. Die Fal=le war a=ber ganz lo=se ge=ſtellt',
the pork. The trap was, however, very loosely placed,

und kaum be=rühr'=te es mit der Na=se den Speck, —
and scarcely touched it with the nose the pork, —

klapp! ſo fiel ſie zu=ſam'=men, und die lü=ſter=ne
clap! then fell it shut, and the covetous

Maus war zer=quetſcht'.
mouse was crushed.

Re=de we=nig, a=ber wahr;
Speak little, but truly;

Vie=les Re=den bringt Ge=fahr';
Much speaking brings danger;

Ein größ=res La=ſter giebt es nicht,
A greater vice there is not,

Als wenn man nicht die Wahr=heit ſpricht.
Than when one not the truth speaks.

Du ſollſt dei=nen Va=ter und dei=ne Mut=ter eh=ren.
Thou shalt thy father and thy mother honor.

Fleiß bringt Brod, Faul=heit Noth.
Industry brings bread, idleness (brings) distress.

Ue=bung macht den Mei=ſter.
Practice makes the master (practice makes perfect).

Ta=deln iſt leich=ter als beſ=ſer ma=chen.
To blame is easier than better to make.

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LESSON XXX.

Der Men=ſchen=freſ=ſer.

The Cannibal.

Zwei Kna=ben aus der Stadt ver=irr'=ten ſich in
Two boys from the city lost their way in

ei=nem fürch=ter=li=chen Wal=de und blie=ben dort in
a terrible forest, and remained there in

ei=nem ein=ſa=men Wirths=hau=ſe ü=ber Nacht.
a lonely hotel over night.

Um Mit=ter=nacht hör=ten ſie in der näch=ſten
About midnight heard they in the next

Kam=mer re=den. Bei=de ſtan=den ſo=gleich' auf, und
room talking. Both rose immediately up, and

hiel=ten die Oh=ren an die höl=zer=ne Wand und
held their ears to the wooden wall and

horch=ten. Da ver=nah'=men ſie deut=lich die Wor=te:
listened. There heard they plainly the words:

„Weib, ſchü=re mor=gen früh den Keſ=ſel; ich will
"Woman, prepare in the morning early the kettle; I will

un=ſe=re zwei Bürſch=lein aus der Stadt ſchlach=ten."
our two little fellows from the city slaughter."

Die ar=men Kna=ben em=pfan'=den ei=nen To=des=
The poor boys! felt a deathly

ſchre=cken. „O Him=mel! — die=ſer Wirth iſt ein
fear. "O heaven! — this landlord is a

Men=ſchen=freſ=ſer!" ſag=ten ſie lei=ſe zu ein=an'=der
cannibal!" said they softly to each other,

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und ſpran=gen bei=de zum Fen=ſter hin=aus', um zu
and leaped both from the window out, in order to

ent=lau'=fen. All=ein von dem Sprun=ge tha=ten ih=nen
escape. But from the fall did to them

die Fü=ße ſo weh, daß ſie faſt nicht mehr ge=hen
the feet so painful, that they almost not more walk

konn=ten, und ü=ber=dies' war das gro=ße Hof=thor
could, and furthermore was the large outside-door

feſt ver=ſchloſ'=ſen.
firmly closed.

Da kro=chen ſie zu den Schwei=nen in den Stall
Then crept they to the hogs in the stable,

und blie=ben da in To=des=äng=ſten bis zum Mor=gen.
and remained there in dreadful fear till morning.

Am an=dern Mor=gen kam der Wirth, mach=te die
On the next morning came the landlord, opened the

Stall=thür auf, wetz=te ſein Meſ=ſer und rief: „Nun,
stable door, whet his knife, and called out: "Now,

ihr Bürſch=lein, her=aus'! eu=re letz=te Stun=de iſt
your little fellows, (come) out! your last hour is

ge=kom'=men."
come."

Bei=de Kna=ben er=ho'=ben ein Jam'=mer=ge=ſchrei'
Both boys raised a cry of distress,

und fleh=ten auf den Knie=en, ſie doch nicht zu
and begged on their knees, them really not to

ſchlach=ten. Der Wirth wun=der=te ſich, ſie im
kill. The landlord was surprised, them in the

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Schwei=ne=ſtall zu fin=den, und frag=te, war=um' ſie
pig-stable to find, and asked, why they

ihn für ei=nen Men=ſchen=freſ=ſer hiel=ten.
him (for) a cannibal considered.

Die Kna=ben ſpra=chen wei=nend: „Ihr habt ja
The boys said, crying: "You have indeed

heu=te Nacht ſelbſt ge=ſagt', daß ihr uns die=ſen
this night youself said, that you us this

Mor=gen ſchlach=ten woll=tet." Da brach der Wirth
morning kill would." Then broke the landlord

in ein Ge=läch'=ter aus und ſag=te: „Ihr thö=rich=ten
into a laughter out, and said: "You foolish

Kin=der! Euch ha=be ich ja nicht ge=meint'. Ich
children! You have I indeed not meant. I

nann=te nur mei=ne Schwein=lein, weil ich ſie in der
called only my little pigs, because I them in the

Stadt ge=kauft' ha=be, im Scher=ze „mei=ne Bürſch=lein
city bought have, in joke, "my little fellows

aus der Stadt." So geht es a=ber, wenn man
from the city." So goes it, however, when one

horcht. Er=in'=nert euch an das Sprich=wort:
listens. Remember the proverb:

„Schä=me dich des Hor=chens an der Wand;
"Be ashamed of listening on the wall;

„Es bringt nur Ver=druß' und Schand'."
"It brings only vexation and shame."

Ein gu=tes Ge=wiſ'=ſen iſt ein ſanf=tes Ru=he=kiſ=ſen.
A good conscience is a soft pillow.

Es iſt beſ=ſer, Un=recht lei=den, als Un=recht thun.
It is better wrong to suffer than wrong to do.

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LESSON XXXI.

Deut-ſche Schrift.

German Current Hand.

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A=dam Adam

Al=bert Albert

Al=brecht Albert

A=dolph Adolphus

An=na Anna

A=gnes Agnes

An=dre'=as Andrew

A=ma'=lie Amelia

Au=guſt Augustus

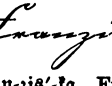
Char=lot'=te Charlotte

E=du=ard Edward

Ernſt Ernest

Flo=renz Florence

Franz Francis



Fran=zis'=ka Frances

Fried=rich Frederick

Ge=org' George

Hein=rich Henry

Her=mann Hermann

Ja=kob James

Ju=li=a Julia

Karl Charles

Lu=ci'=e Lucy

Lu=i'=ſe Louisa

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Ma-rie' Mary

Mar-tha Martha

Ma-thil'-de Matilda

Mat-thä'-us Matthew

Mo-ses Moses

Paul Paul

Pe-ter Peter

Re-bek'-ka Rebecca

Ruth Ruth

Sa-lo-mo Solomon

Sim-son Samson

The-re'-se Theresa

Tho-mas Thomas

Wal-ther Walter

Wil-helm William

Herr (Mr.) Klein.

Frau (Mrs.) Wei-gel.

Herr (Mr.) Mül-ler.

Fräu-lein (Miss) Lüb-ke.

Herr und Frau (Mr. and Mrs.) Win-kel-mann.

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LESSON XXXII.

A=fri=ka Africa

A=me'=ri=ka America

A=fi=en Asia

Bay=ern Bavaria

Ber=lin' Berlin

Ba=den Baden

Chi=na China

Ca=la'=bri=en Calabria

Cey=lon Ceylon

Dres=den Dresden

Deutſch=land Germany

Do=nau Danube

Eng=land England

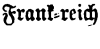
El=ſaß Elsace

Eu=ro'=pa Europe

Frank=reich France

Flo=renz Florence

Finn=land Finnland



Gi=bral'=tar Gibraltar

Genf Geneva

Grön=land Greenland

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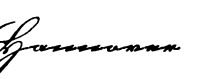
Ham=burg Hamburg

Hol=land Holland


Han=no'=ver Hanover

Ir=land Ireland

Is=land Iceland

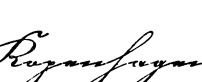
I=ta'=li=en Italy

Ja=pan Japan

Je=ru'=sa=lem Jerusalem

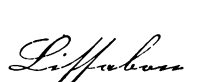
Ju=dä'=a Judea

Köln Cologne


Ko=pen=ha'=gen Copenhagen

Kra=kau Cracow

Lon=don London


Lis=sa=bon' Lisbon

Li=ma Lima

Ma=rok'=ko Morocco

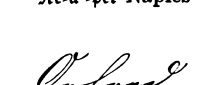
Mos=kau Moscow

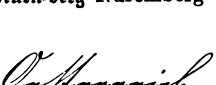
Mün=chen Munich

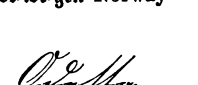
Ne=a'=pel Naples

Nürn=berg Nuremberg

Nor=we=gen Norway


Ox=ford Oxford


Oe=ster=reich Austria


O=des'=sa Odessa

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Pots=dam Potsdam Preu=ßen Prussia Pe=ters=burg Petersburg

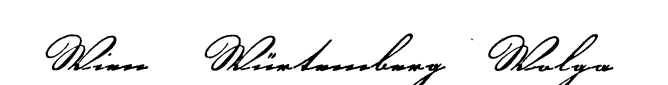
Rhein Rhine Ruß=land Russia Rom Rome

Sach=ſen Saxony Schott=land Scotland Schwe=den Sweden

Them=ſe Thames Ti=ber Tiber Tür=kei' Turkey

Un=garn Hungary U=ral Ural Up=ſa=la Upsala

Ve=ne'=dig Venice Vir=gi'=ni=en Virginia Ve=ro'=na Verona



Wien Vienna Wür=tem=berg Wirtemberg Wol=ga Volga

Ver=ei'=nig=te Staa=ten von A=me'=ri=ka. United States of America.

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LESSON XXXIII.

Die Mut=ter liebt das Kind.

Es ist ein schö=ner Mor=gen.

Die=ses Schiff geht nach Lon=don.

Der Hund jagt den Fuchs.

Wil=helm hat ein klei=nes Boot.

Die=ser al=te Mann ist sehr mü=de.

Jo=hann' geht in die Schu=le.

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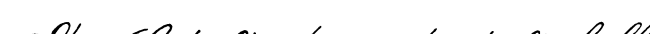
Der Lö=we iſt ſehr ſtark.



Der Hund ſpringt und bellt.

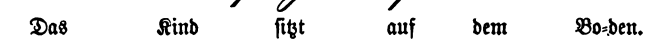
Ich ha=be zehn Fin=ger.

Jetzt ha=ben wir ſchö=nes Wet=ter.

Wil=helm geht auf Stel=zen.

Die Män=ner ſind bei der Ar=beit.

Das Kind ſitzt auf dem Bo=den.



Zwei Pfer=de zie=hen den Pflug.

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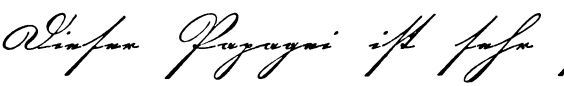
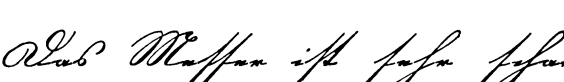
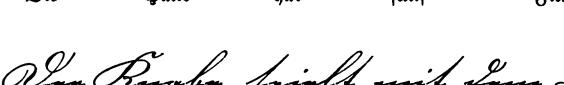

Die-ser Pa-pa-gei' iſt ſehr ſchön.

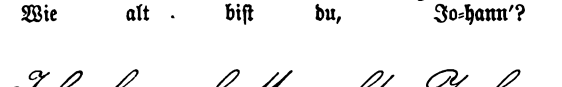
Nicht je-der Vo-gel ſingt.

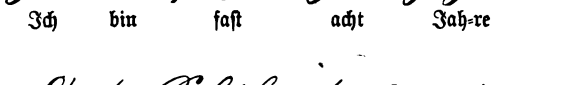

Das Meſ-ſer iſt ſehr ſcharf.

Die Hand hat fünf Fin-ger.


Der Kna-be ſpielt mit dem Ball.

Wie alt biſt du, Jo-hann'?


Ich bin faſt acht Jah-re alt.


Die-ſe Schu-he ſind zu groß.

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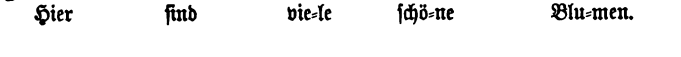
LESSON XXXIV.

Es ist schon Zeit auf=zu=ste=hen.

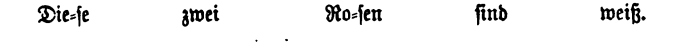
Wir müs=sen gleich auf=ste=hen.

Vier Ei=er sind in dem Ne=ste.

Hier sind vie=le schö=ne Blu=men.



Die=se zwei Ro=sen sind weiß.



Je=ne drei Ro=sen sind roth.

Die Vö=gel hü=pfen und sin=gen.

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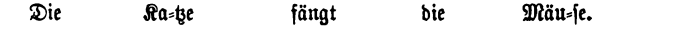
Was willſt du haben, Lieschen?

Willſt du eine große Puppe?

Wieviel koſtet die Puppe?

Sie koſtet einen halben Thaler.

Die Katze fängt die Mäuſe.



Jenes Schiff geht nach Hamburg.

Es wird ein ſchöner Tag ſein.

Friedrich ſteht in dem Waſſer.

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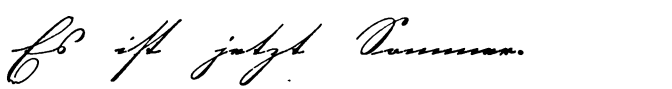
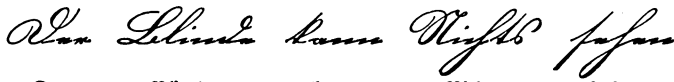
Wel=che Jah=res=zeit iſt es jetzt?



Es iſt jetzt Som=mer.

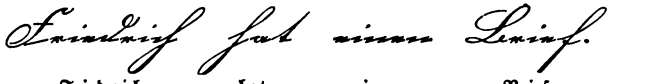
Die Son=ne geht im O=ſten auf.



Der Blin=de kann Nichts ſe=hen.

Das Pferd läuft ſehr ſchnell.

Dieſer Wa=gen hat vier Rä=der.



Fried=rich hat ei=nen Brief.

Karl, kom=me gleich hier=her!

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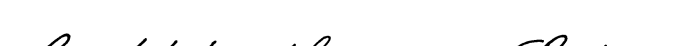
LESSON XXXV.

Ach! mein Vo=gel iſt fort!

Wo iſt er denn, An=na?



Er ſitzt auf je=nem Bau=me.

Kannſt du ihn fan=gen, Paul?

Nein, ich kann ihn nicht fan=gen.

Wo iſt der klei=ne Hund?

Hun=de, die bel=len, bei=ßen nicht.

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Die Erde steht nicht still.

Die Er=de steht nicht still.

Im Herbst wird das Obst reif.

Im Herbst wird das Obst reif.

Heu macht man im Sommer.

Heu macht man im Som=mer.

Jetzt ist es Winter.

Jetzt ist es Win=ter.

Das Eis ist dick und stark.

Das Eis ist dick und stark.

Wie heißt dieser Fluß?

Wie heißt die=ser Fluß?

Das ist die Themse.

Das ist die Them=se.

Die Themse ist breit und tief.

Die Them=se ist breit und tief.

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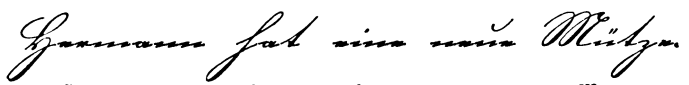


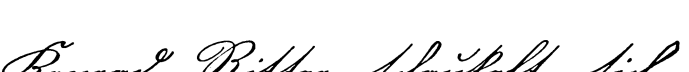
Her=mann hat ei=ne neu=e Mü=tze.

Fran=zis'=ka hat brau=nes Haar.

Hier iſt ei=ne ſchö=ne Waſ=ſer=li=li=e.

Das Mäd=chen ſingt ein Lied.

Ue=bung macht den Mei=ſter.



Kon=rad Rit=ter ſchau=kelt ſich.

Die Gril=len zir=pen am A=bend.

Lee=re Ton=nen ge=ben lau=ten Schall.

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LESSON XXXVI.

Der Lö-we iſt Kö-nig der Thie-re.

Die Wöl-fe freſ-ſen Läm-mer.

Je-ner Schmet-ter-ling iſt ſchön.

Hun-de und Ka-tzen bei-ßen ſich.

Wer hat den Bra-ten ge-naſcht?

Mit Speck fängt man Mäu-ſe.

Wei-ße Mäu-ſe ha-ben ro-the Au-gen.

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Gute Nacht, Fräulein Müller!

Gu=te Nacht, Fräu=lein Mül=ler!

Wir sind jetzt sehr müde.

Wir sind jetzt sehr mü=de.

Mir fallen schon die Augen zu.

Mir fal=len schon die Au=gen zu.

Alle guten Gaben,

Al=le gu=ten Ga=ben,

Alles, was wir haben,

Al=les, was wir ha=ben,

Kommt, o Gott, von dir;

Kommt, o Gott, von dir;

Dank sei dir dafür.

Dank sei dir da=für'.

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By GEORGE F. COMFORT, A.M.,

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND ÆSTHETICS, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK; LATE PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES, ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, PA.

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